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sufficiently admire the native race. He expresses the opinion that the future of all South Africa belongs to the natives, Caffres or Zulus:

. . . . Ai posterì
L'ardua sentenza

Diary of a Journey though Mongolia and Tibet in 1891 and 1892. By William Woodville Rockhill, Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society. Published by the Smithsonian Institution. 8vo, pp. xx-413. Washington, 1894.

Mr. Rockhill's journey was undertaken partly under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. In an Introductory Notice the author briefly describes the previous journeys in Tibet from the time of Friar Odoric, in 1325, down to the year 1891. Some of the most valuable work has been done by the native explorers trained for scientific geographical work, and sent into the countries beyond the Himalaya by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. They have traversed the whole of Tibet from south to north and from west to east, and have surveyed the important towns and the country of Central and Western Tibet. One of them, known as A—— K——, has made a map of the city of Lh'asa on a scale of four inches to the mile. Excellent as surveyors, these explorers are not well-trained observers, and details of value escape their attention.

It was after his journey in 1888-1889 that Mr. Rockhill determined to visit Mongolia and Tibet once again and, if possible, to reach Nepal or Sikkim by crossing Tibet from north-east to south-west. He endeavoured to steer clear of Lh'asa, but was diverted from his intended path, when at very nearly the same spot at which Bonvalot and Bower had been stopped, and was forced by the Tibetans to turn his face eastward. The remainder of his journey was through a not unknown country, but he believes that he has been able to collect information which will be of value to future explorers.

The sketch route-map accompanying the volume is from an original on a scale of four statute miles to the inch.

Wherever Mr. Rockhill has been able to check his observations by those of others—the Jesuits in the 17th Century, Prjevalsky and Bower—he has found a fair agreement in the results, though he regards his own work as nothing more than a rough preliminary sketch of a nearly unknown region. During the whole length of his journey of 3,400 miles, Mr. Rockhill took observations for time and latitude, and for altitude, by the boiling point of water

and from aneroid readings, besides meteorological observations, taken three times daily, for temperature, pressure, cloudiness, wind, etc.

The diary form of the narrative, adopted by the author after much hesitation, vindicates his choice by conveying in a lively way the impression of the moment, and enabling the reader to estimate the hardships of fatigue and dirt and bad smells, through which the traveller forced his way for months. The party were nearly starved when, early in July, 1892, they reached the neighbourhood of the Tengri Nor and were refused permission to go any farther. Some days were spent in parleying, and meanwhile all good things to eat were pressed upon them. The return was through China to Shanghai.

Mr. Rockhill's knowledge of the Chinese and Tibetan languages gives a special value to his notes and comments.

Besides the map, the volume has numerous illustrations from drawings and photographs.

Corea or Cho-sen, The Land of the Morning Calm. By A. Henry Savage-Landor. With numerous Text and Full-Page Illustrations from Drawings made by the Author. 8vo, pp. xiii-304. (Macmillan & Co.) New York, 1895.

Mr. Savage-Landor spent several months in Corea, or rather in the capital, Seoul, and embraced every opportunity of studying the natives, their manners and customs, as they appeared to a foreigner, unacquainted with the language or the history of the country.

His story is straightforward, and his descriptions impress the reader by their evident truthfulness. There is something too much of the difficulties the author encountered in the way of his morning dip, and his puns could be spared, but he keeps a hold on his subject to the end.

These pen and pencil sketches from the daily life of a strange and a decaying people have the value of what are called human documents, for all students of the Hermit Nation, and of Eastern Asia.

The Eastern Bimetallic League (established 1894). The appreciation of Gold; Notes illustrative of the disastrous effect upon foreign commercial interests in the Far East, and upon the Industries and Wage-earners of the West, by H. Kopsch, F.R.G.S., Member of the Eastern Bimetallic League. 12mo, pp. vi-18. Shanghai, 1894.

This pamphlet of 18 pages is a sermon on the following text:

"As the children of the house of Israel do worship gold, even so shall gold be their damnation."